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Manitoba Legislature Rejects The Wheat Board Bill.

Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan Must Now Assume Responsibility for the Establishment of the Board.

By E. W. WOOD.

It is no doubt disappointing to the farmers of Western Canada that the Wheat Board legislation failed to pass the Manitoba House. This disappointment will not be lessened by the fact that while the Bill was only defeated by a majority of three, we find three of the members of the Farmers' Cabinet voting against it. Perhaps it would not be out of order in this connection to once more emphasize the necessity of extreme care in the selection of leadership in all democratic movements.

A SET-BACK BUT NOT A DISASTER.

In the efforts of the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces to secure a more equitable and efficient marketing system, the action of Manitoba is a set-back, but by no means a disaster. Some twenty-five years ago I read Norris' "The Octopus." The octopus that was then fastening its tentacles around the whole wheat industry, is yet sucking the life blood from that industry, and while the people have determined to break its grip, they have not yet been able to do so. But they are at last aroused and determined to break its grip at least on the wheat marketing system, and they will succeed in spite of any temporary delay or set-back. The action of the Manitoba Legislature, situated as it is, in close proximity to the octopus, is not altogether surprising, but even at that, in this minor engagement the octopus won by the narrow majority of three only—a wonderful indication of the weakening of its absolute power of twenty-five years ago.

NOW UP TO ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

The defeat of the Wheat Board Bill in Manitoba leaves Alberta and Saskatchewan to bear the burden unaided. I do not know what they will do, nor what their next move will be. However, I think that by all means they should go ahead and get a Wheat Board in operation in time to handle this year's crop if at all possible. While it would have strengthened our position to have had all three Provinces moving together, the system is what we are trying to establish. If we can substitute a better system for the one we have, there is no logical reason why we cannot sell the wheat of the two Provinces to a better advantage than we could under the present system. There is no reason to believe that the demand among the farmers in Manitoba for a different system is not as real as it is in the other two Provinces, and it is only a question

The Wheat Board Bill was defeated on second reading, in the Manitoba Legislature, on April 27th, by a majority of 26 to 23. Three members of the Cabinet, Messrs. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, R. W. Craig, Attorney General and Neil Cameron, Minister of Agriculture, voted against the measure, thus securing its defeat. As his reason for opposing the creation of a Wheat Board, Mr. Craig said that the legislation "formed a restraint of trade, and interfered with the liberty of the producer to deal with the product of his labor and capital investment as he chose, forcing a surrender of his own judgment to that of a Board of unknown personnel." He also opposed the Bill because "it made 26 to 23 per cent. of the Manitoba farmers surrender the sure advantage which they had by early maturing of the crop and readiness to market for some professional or speculative benefit."

The Legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan have already passed legislation providing for the establishment of the Wheat Board. It will be remembered that the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta demanded the creation of the Wheat Board in their annual conventions early this year, the vote at each convention being overwhelming.

of time until Manitoba will be with us, in spite of the presence in her midst of the octopus.

It may be that the availability of the trade in futures as a source of Provincial revenue had some influence in the decision of the Legislature. Be that as it may, whatever the influence is, it will be eventually overcome, and the three Provinces will be moving together.

MYTHICAL OBJECTIONS.

One of the reasons given for the defeat of the Bill was that it interfered with the liberty of the producer to deal "with the product of his labor and capital investment as he chose, forcing a surrender of his own judgment to that of a Board of unknown personnel."

It would be interesting to know just what "liberty" the producer has under the present marketing system, and to just what extent he can exercise his "judgment" efficiently in the sale of

his product. He sells on a market that is a complete monopoly under the law, and he has no power, either directly or indirectly or through his authorized agent, to negotiate the sale of his product at any price except that offered by the buyer. He is supposed to be at liberty to sell under the system, or not to sell at all. But necessity steps in and sells him of this liberty by forcing him to sell.

The only opportunity he is supposed to have to exercise judgment is in making a guess as to the best time to sell at the buyer's price. But here also necessity usually steps in and brushes judgment aside by peremptorily demanding immediate sale. So "liberty" is a myth pure and simple, and "judgment" is a will-o'-the-wisp that is just as liable to alight on the wrong spot as the right one. In fact the liberty to dispose of our product in our own way, and to efficiently use our judgment in so doing, is the very thing we are after.

Another reason that is given for opposition to the bill is that Manitoba gets 26 to 30 per cent. of her wheat on the early market, and thereby secures an advantage over the balance of Western farmers, including the remaining 70 to 80 per cent. of the farmers of Manitoba. This is a direct appeal to selfishness, and as is usually the case with such appeals, it is in the interest of a small minority—in this instance a minority not only of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, but also a minority of the farmers of the Province

(Continued on page 14).

Great Damage

Caused to Western Wheat Crops by Wheat Stem Saw Fly

The Western Wheat Stem Saw Fly constitutes a grave menace to the wheat crops of Southern Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The damage being caused is equal, if not greater, than the loss caused by grasshoppers. No less than 1,300,000 acres of wheat were infested with this insect in Manitoba alone in 1922.



Shaded Portion Shows Infested Area

The attack is heaviest in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but Alberta is suffering more heavily each year.

Sow Immune Crops

To avoid the ravages of the Wheat Stem Saw Fly sow immune crops. Oats are quite free from attack; barley suffers very little; winter rye is very resistant, while clover and flax are also immune.

Write for pamphlet No. 6—
"The Wheat Stem Saw Fly." to

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Arthur Gibson, Entomological Branch

Division of Field Crops and Garden Insects,
Experimental Station—Ottawa, Ontario.

M. Criddle, Treesburg, Man.
E. M. King, Saskatoon, Sask.



Write for
Pamphlet

Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist
Kills Every Gopher Within a
Week's Time.

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farms in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of Dr. E. K. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to gophers and can be safely used in places where it is dangerous to put out poison.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is used in addition to strychnine poison. The strychnine is put in the gopher tunnels in the usual manner, using cut sweet potatoes for bait. This kills part of the gophers, but every farmer knows that poison won't kill them all and the gophers that are left alive multiply again very rapidly. By the use of the virus, however, all the gophers are killed which cannot be reached by poison. The disease is pathogenic—gophers only can catch it.

The virus is easily mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Virus Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle, or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all—therefore it can be spread around anywhere without the slightest danger.

No confidence in Dr. Alexander that his combination strychnine and virus Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$1.00 supply of strychnine and virus for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm, your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Dr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Send No Money—put your name and address to E. K. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 111 Terminal, Toronto, Canada, and the big supply of strychnine and virus will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now—A-491.

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EDITORIAL

In December, 1921, when, according to the experts the Farmers' Political Movement had reached its "peak", the former candidate at Moose Jaw was elected by a majority of 929. In April, 1922, in the Moose Jaw by-election, the farmers' representative was elected by a majority of 1,593—an increase of 72 per cent. This occurred shortly after "Toronto Saturday Night", an opponent of the organized farmers, had announced their pending withdrawal from participation in politics.

According to a not altogether friendly critic, the manner in which the legislation to provide for the forthcoming plebiscite was dealt with in the Assembly, marked "one of the most remarkable reversals of political tradition in the history of Alberta." This reversal of tradition will be welcomed by all citizens of the Province who are not extreme partisans.

The Government declined to make the temperance question a party issue. It invited all sections in the Legislature to co-operate, in a non-partisan spirit, in the drafting of the questions to be submitted. This invitation the Liberal party, whose policy it must be presumed was determined by what its leaders believed to be good party tactics, declined. The U. F. A. members, the Labor group, the Independents, and Dr. Stewart, who sits as an Independent Conservative, all accepted. Members of the Cabinet who participated in the discussion, did so in their capacity as members of the Legislature.

The precedent set by the Government in the matter of the plebiscite might with advantage, be followed in the solution of some other problems which come before the Assembly. There are very definite limits, however, to the possible extension of this policy. Co-operation with politicians who approach every question in a partisan spirit is obviously out of the question, and if offered, could not be accepted in a spirit of sincerity. But it is notable that since the present Government came into power, the Assembly has ceased to be a mere voting machine in the hands of the Cabinet. The influence of the private members is greater than it has ever been in the past. They take a larger share of responsibility and participate in the affairs of the Legislature more fully than have the members of any former Assembly.

Under the party system of Government, as some eminent Parliamentarians (among others, Sir Robert Cecil), have on various occasions pointed out, one of the most dangerous of modern tendencies has been the concentration of all power in Parliament in the hands of the Cabinet. The Government in office, and the interests which, directly or indirectly, supply the party funds and exercise a powerful influence over Government policy, seek to usurp the authority which, under the British constitution, theoretically lies in Parliament itself. The initiative of the private member has been crushed, his sense of responsibility to his constituents weakened, and in consequence the services of many men of real ability and public spirit who prefer withdrawal to private life as the alternative to stultification, have been lost.

There are many provinces of legislation in which a Government, as the executive, administrative body, must take the initiative, and accept the major responsibility. But responsibility for legislation rests, ultimately, with the Legislature. Last year the Alberta Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution to the effect that the defeat of a Government measure should not be regarded as in itself a vote of want of confidence. That was a forward step. The Government have now set a desirable precedent by deciding that there are certain matters of public policy in the settlement of which the Assembly itself, without pressure from the Government as such, may legitimately be called upon to assist.

If one-tenth of the time and energy which are being spent in the campaign for a general reduction of expenses on necessary public services could be devoted to the removal of the evils which make this curtailment necessary, agriculture and industry would rapidly be restored. Curtailment of vitally important services and drastic reductions in useful expenditure are unfortunately at the moment unavoidable, because no real remedy has been found or sought. But the "economy" campaign, so-called, is an effort to cure a serious organic disease by bleeding the patient. The productive resources of Canada, the United States and Great Britain are greater today than they have ever been in all past history. The producers are more highly skilled. There is nothing wrong with the machinery of production. The fault lies in the distribution of goods and services. It lies in an anti-social control of the power of finance and credit.

The problem of freight rates is an elusive one. After the farmers had secured a restoration of the Cron's Net Pass agreement, which brought a substantial reduction in the cost of freight by rail to Fort William, they were confronted by an increase, instituted by an international combine, in Lake freight rates, and this increase largely offset the advantages of reduced rail transportation costs which their members at Ottawa had won. And now the evidence given before the special committee of the House of Commons on Agricultural Conditions, shows that the Government Merchant Marine is itself a party to "gentlemen's agreements" by which the ocean freight rates are fixed.

One thing is clear. It is mainly by virtue of the election by the farmers of their own representatives in Parliament that existing evils have been brought to light. And it is only through the action of the organized farmers themselves through legislative bodies, and by the strengthening of their economic organizations, that these evils will ever be traced to their source and finally eliminated.

The correspondent of the Montreal Herald, a reactionary Liberal newspaper, declares that certain of the U. F. A. members of the House of Commons have been blamed by their colleagues for the strong stand which they have taken on the immigration estimates, and for their portrayal of the unfortunate condition of Alberta farmers. This paper mentions in particular Messrs. Garland of Bow River; Kennedy of Edmonton; Spencer of Battle River; Coote of Macleod, "as having been exposed to the censure of certain of their associates. When the farmers' representatives show anxiety to win plaudits from the reactionary press of Canada, or to gain in reactionary circles a reputation as "moderates", they will have lost most of their usefulness.

The Canadian Bankers' Association, like the Grain Exchange interests, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is willing to spend money lavishly in "educating" the farmers of Western Canada in the "principles of sound economics."

The banking interests of the United States earmarked a special fund last year for "educational" purposes, and have (Continued on page 10)

Moose Jaw Result Blasts Hopes of Liberal Revival in the West

By-election Most Discussed Topic Among Old Parties at Ottawa—George Bevington Ably Presents Case Before Banking Committee

By George G. Coste, M.P.

Since your last report was sent from Ottawa the subject of most interest to the old politicians was the Moose Jaw election. The Liberals had great hopes of capturing this seat and sent two Federal Members to assist Mr. Knowles in his campaign. The Progressive Candidate, Mr. Hopkins, was elected by a substantial majority and the result of the election has blasted the hope of a Liberal revival in the West.

Luxuries and Necessities

One of the important matters taken up in the House during the past two weeks has been the treaty between France and Canada. This treaty has been the subject of very severe criticism from the Conservative side of the House, and some very pertinent facts have been brought out in the debate. The reductions of duties made by Canada are largely on luxuries such as perfumery, jewellery, lace, silks, etc. The duty on woollens is left at 25% per cent., but on laces it was cut to 15 per cent. The Liberals have always professed a determination to put heavy taxes on the luxuries of the rich, but here they are reducing them. Reductions of our tariff in this case will benefit the wealthy people of this country, but not the workers or producers. In this debate Mr. Fielding said in reply to a criticism by Mr. Meighen, that this treaty was not in accordance with the principle laid down in the tariff plank in the Liberal platform. "I was not at the Convention when it was passed and I never voted for it," he said. "I never concealed from anybody in this House that I did not approve of it and the honorable gentleman knows that quite well."

It is claimed by the opponents of the treaty that it will mean a loss of revenue of \$500,000 per annum, and will give very little benefit to producers in this country.

In the Debate on the estimates for the Soldiers' Settlement Board, the fact was brought out that the total indebtedness of the Board to the Government was approximately \$95,000,000; that the cost of administration for the past year was estimated at \$1,400,000, and that the payments received by the Board this year amounted to \$1,600,000. Loans had been granted to settlers to the number of 22,000, and of this number 2,124 had been salvaged by the Board. In the Province of Quebec, out of a total of 459 loans, 125 had already been salvaged. To say the least, it is apparent that the Soldiers' Settlement scheme has not proved a very great success.

George Bevington Presents Case.

The greater part of the work since the Easter recess has been done in the different Committees. Mr. Bevington, from Alberta, who appeared before the Committee on Banking and Commerce, made a very able presentation of his scheme for the establishment of a Federal Loan Department to loan to borrowers through a Provincial bank and local credit societies. Mr. Neil East also appeared as a witness in support of Mr. Bevington's proposal. Mr. Bevington was given a good hearing by the Committee and many

In this article George G. Coste, U.F.A. member for Macleod, describes the effect of the Farmer Victory at Moose Jaw on the morale of the old parties at Ottawa. He discusses the commercial treaty with France, the Commerce in Ocean Transportation, and revival of Patronage. He outlines important evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons on Banking and Finance. The next article in this series, by E. J. Garland, M.P., will appear in the issue of May 15th.

of the members were strongly impressed by the facts which he presented.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, appeared before the Committee and read a statement setting forth the views of the Association on the proposed changes in the Bank Act. The bankers think that the present system of banking is perfect and that our banks are able and quite willing to extend credit to anyone who has the proper security. Sir Frederick's attitude toward credit reform was very aptly shown in his answer to a question by Mr. Irvine, "I do not understand your question, but I would say no anyway."

A very dramatic incident occurred at the sitting of the Committee recently, when Mr. Irvine asked Sir John Aird, Manager of the Bank of Commerce, as to whether the Bank had at one time granted a credit of forty million dollars to the C. N. R. Sir John, who had been seated, rose to his feet and declared there had never been a period in the history of the Bank of Commerce when there was the slightest doubt of its losing one dollar. The Bank of Commerce had never advanced to the C. N. R. or Mackenzie & Mann without a guarantee by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

A Case for Gratitude

He said further, the Western people

should get down on their knees and thank "us" because the Bank of Commerce with the assistance of Mackenzie & Mann had done so much to develop the West. He said if it had not been for the Canadian Bank of Commerce the West would have been subject to the great octopus, the C. P. R. Sir John Aird also expressed the opinion that the present Canadian banking system was able to take care of all the credit requirements of all industries in this country, but when questioned by Mr. Shaw of Calgary he admitted that there might be the need of some other system of farm loans. This Committee is having two and even three sittings per day, as the Chairman of the Committee seems to be anxious to rush matters through as quickly as possible.

The Special Committee inquiring into agricultural conditions has done splendid work in bringing to light combines and "gentlemen's agreements" which are operating to the disadvantage of both the producer and consumer.

Consumer in Hands of Combines

During the past week the manager of the Merchants Consolidated Limited of Winnipeg, in his evidence before this Committee, produced a letter from Canadian Cottons Limited of Montreal, under date of January 24th, 1923, reading in part as follows:

"Another thing is that when a new account is requested we naturally must make enquiries regarding the calibre and character of the trade that they do. To be candid with you, your concern has been criticized as being a combination of retail stores organized to buy to advantage direct from the mills and from the variety of merchandise described on your letterheads we imagine this is pretty well the case, and that in the face of it you cannot be looked upon as a legitimate wholesale dry goods house."

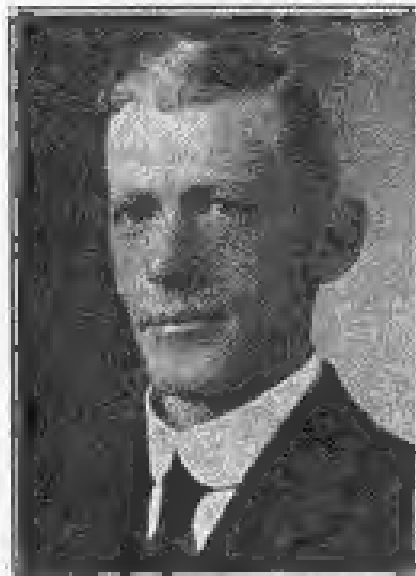
Judging from the evidence taken before this Committee, it would appear that the consumer in this country is in the hands of combines in almost every trade.

Revival of Patronage

Some interesting evidence was given by Mr. C. G. McNeil, secretary of the G. W. V. A., before the special committee on the Civil Service Commission of Canada. Mr. McNeil alleged that flagrant patronage had been displayed in filling the positions exempted in June, 1922, from the operation of the Civil Service Act. He claimed that in many cases men applying for these positions have to dicker with patronage committees. He said that veterans had practically no grievances against the Civil Service Commission, though they sometimes had difficulty with the departments.

The Standing Committee on Mines and Minerals are conducting an inquiry in the matter of national policy in relation to the coal supply of Canada, and there is some expectation that it may be possible to supply Ontario with Alberta coal.

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G. G. COSTE, M.P.

New Zealand System of Long Term Loans

By R. H. Stearns, Inspector

While attending the U.F.A. Annual Convention in Calgary the writer cited in brief, some of the main points of the New Zealand plan of long term loans, in speaking to a resolution bearing on this subject, and was afterward requested to prepare an article covering this plan.

The information given here is taken from a book entitled "The Story of New Zealand", by Prof. Frank Parsons, Ph.D., of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Washington, D.C. In this work he quotes the records of the New Zealand Parliamentary debates as his authority.

Wave of Commercial Adversity.

In the years between 1880-1897 there seems to have been a wave of commercial adversity that was world wide, according to a statement in the Annual Register, a publication of London, England, of that time. The public revenue in all the Dominions, New Zealand alone excepted, was necessarily affected to the overthrow of all financial calculations. In every colony there was a deficit which grew at an alarming rate, taxing the ingenuity of governments to the utmost. But alone among the colonies of Australasia, New Zealand suffered no check in her onward progress. How was it done?

In addition to having a state bank, the Government went into the credit business on the long term loan plan. This was first outlined by Premier Seddon in a speech made at Tuxton in 1893. He was promptly called a "social devil" for proposing loans to farmers at low rates of interest. However, the following year, a bill was introduced in the House and carried Oct. 1st, 1894, vote 38 to 11, and 28 to 4, in the Senate, Oct. 18 N. 3 Parl. debates vol. 56, pp. 414, 447, and in February, 1895, the Government loans offices were open for business.

Terms of Loans.

At this time money was borrowed in England at 3 or 3½ per cent, and loaned at 4½ per cent on the following terms: The loans are on first mortgage of land and improvements; no loan is less than \$125 or more than \$15,000, and the sum of the advances to any one person must not exceed \$15,000. The loans are of two kinds, fixed loans and installment loans. The first may be for any period not exceeding ten years, and the principal is due at the end of the term. The second is for 24½ years, and part of the principal is to be paid each half year. Interest in both cases is at 4½ per cent, if payment is not prompt, and in case of installment loans 1 per cent more is to be paid for the reduction of principal, making a total of 5½ per cent on the fair value of the loan for interest and repayment of principal (or 6 per cent, if payments are not prompt).

Half Yearly Payments.

The payments are half-yearly, so that the borrower, on the installment plan, pays at the most \$3 on the hundred every half year to settle the interest and cancel the loan in 73 payments, or 24½ years. The same sum has to be paid every half year, but as the principal grows less and less, the part of the payment needed for interest diminishes, and the part added to the sinking fund increases; after the twenty-second year more than half of each payment goes to

wipe out the principal. The borrower may pay in \$25, or any multiple of that sum at any time, to be applied on principal or interest as he directs, and in case of an installment loan, he may at any time pay off the whole balance of the debt, but with fixed loans such full settlement can only be made at one of the half yearly dates. Fixed loans must not exceed half the value of the security. Installment loans may be half the value of the lessee's interest in case of leasehold security, but may be three-fifths of the value if it is freehold (or title in owner's name).

During the first seven years more than \$11,000,000 was borrowed in England at 3 to 3½ per cent., and over \$18,000,000 loaned to New Zealand farmers, traders and workmen at 4½ to 5 per cent. The fees for making searches and registrations are very low, so that borrowers save in costs as well as in interest. Net profits of office are more than \$250,000 a year,

or a little over \$25 for each borrower. The profits would have been still larger had the 5 per cent. interest fixed in the original contract been maintained, but in his budget speech for 1899, Premier Seddon showed that on the last \$2,500,000 borrowed by the Government for loans, the earnings were \$125,000 a year, while the money cost the Government only \$75,000, and proposed that the people have the benefit of this by a reduction of ½ per cent. in the rate of interest, which was done on condition of prompt payment.

From 10 Per Cent. to 5 Per Cent.

In 1902 the office was again making a good profit in spite of the reduction, owing to the increase in volume of business. The average amount loaned is \$1,500. A considerable number of borrowers pay before the money is due. Ninety per cent. pay within a fortnight. Sixty-three per cent. of loans were for paying off

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History of Crossfield Co-operative Association, U.F.A. Ltd.

By R. M. McCool

SEVEN YEARS' GROWTH

The brief history of one of the most successful farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations in Alberta, given below, will prove of interest to all Locals and groups of Locals which are now engaged or are planning to engage in co-operative enterprise. Formed in the summer of 1925 on a strictly co-operative basis, the "Crossfield District Co-operative Association U. F. A. Ltd." is today carrying on a large business with eminently satisfactory results. The experience of other successful co-operative undertakings will be given in later issues of "The U. F. A."

The Crossfield District Co-operative Association of the U. F. A. Limited was organized as a central board, to look after the co-operative purchases of the outlying Locals, in 1912. A car of flour was one of our first purchases. We also bought a few cars of fence posts at that time. The shipping of livestock was next started, and although we had strong opposition we stuck together, and it was not long before we had to open up an office in town one day a week, to take care of the business. Soon afterward we found that the business could not be handled in one day, so arrangements were made to have the office open every afternoon. This went on for a year or so, but our business kept growing. We started handling

such commodities as salt, wire, oil and binder twine.

From \$2,550 to \$12,796

In the summer of 1915 we decided to form a co-operative association that we might handle such merchandise as would be needed by the farmers of the community. So on July 22nd of that year we were registered under the Co-operative Associations Act of the Province of Alberta. The par value of the shares was \$10. Our capital at first was very small and did not grow very fast. In December, 1919, our paid-up capital was \$2,550. Today we have a paid-up capital of \$12,796. I would say about 60 per cent of the farmers in the district are shareholders.

During our first year of business after incorporating, we had a turnover of nearly \$1,000, besides the livestock we shipped. During the few years that followed, we had our trials and troubles like all "co-op's" (and I might say we are still having them). Most of them were caused by the usual diseases, such as keen organized opposition and competition, inefficient management, and lack of support by the shareholders. I cannot say that we have overcome any of these diseases, but we constantly watch them.

True Co-operative Plan

We make our price to everybody, whether a shareholder or not. At the end of the year if there are any profits, the shareholders receive a dividend on paid-up capital. But we went further than that. On June 1st, 1921, we put our business on a strictly co-operative basis, so that the purchaser would receive a patronage dividend on purchases as well as the shareholder on paid-up capital. At our annual meeting this year we not only paid a 5 per cent. dividend on capital, but we also paid a 2 per cent stock dividend on purchases. In this way all purchasers will

(Continued on page 13)



R. M. MCCOOL
Manager and Secretary of the Crossfield District Co-operative Association U. F. A. Limited.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information for Officers and Members

Fund to Wipe Out Deficit Now \$1344

Greenfield is the first of the District Associations to respond to the appeal of the Annual Convention for contributions towards the elimination of the deficit incurred in 1921. The sum of \$25 received from this association is acknowledged below. Many contributions ranging from \$1 to \$15.50 have been received from Locals since the last issue of "The U. F. A." went to press. Science Mound Local makes its third contribution within a period of approximately three weeks.

In forwarding the sum of \$15.50 from Waterhole Local, at Vancora, Fred L. Green, the Local secretary, stated that this contribution represented 50 cents per member for 1922. He added, "We consider that every dollar we have put into that campaign (of 1921) was well spent."

The following are acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged	\$1350.25
McCauley, No. 415	15.50
Whiteland, No. 722	5.00
Rocky Coulee, No. 106	10.00
Three Mountain View, No. 721	52.00
Big Valley, No. 718	10.00
Rowley, No. 497	4.50
Bowden U.F.W.A., No. 126	10.00
Waterhole, No. 383	15.50
Carlson U.F.W.A., No. 50	5.00
Easterville, No. 542	5.00
Norton U.F.W.A., No. 25	10.00
Brutus, No. 178	10.00
Star Lake, No. 146	15.25
Loughand U.F.W.A., No. 197	10.00
Science Mound, No. 1007	1.00
Fleet Junction, No. 142	5.00
Glenora, No. 473	10.00
Green Grove U.F.W.A., No. 263	5.00
Greenfield District Association	25.00
Claymore U.F.W.A.	10.00
	\$1344.45

VULCAN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

At the organization meeting of the Vulcan District Association, R. R. Lommatzsch was elected president and Wm. Bowie secretary. The Association was formed by the Alston, Berry Water, East Arrowwood, Sunset Valley, Kinkaidy, Kirkdale and Mayview Locals, and has for its objects the encouragement of co-operative effort, the discussion of organization affairs, improvement of the financial position of farmers, increasing the U. F. A. membership, and the formation of a trading branch of the District Association.

Clairmont U.F.A. Local Makes Canvass

What reasons or arguments are generally given by farmers who do not belong to the U. F. A., for their failure to associate themselves with the organized farmers of the Province, or for allowing their membership to lapse?

M. G. Gullaugson, secretary-treasurer of the Clairmont Lake Local, has recently made a canvass of the farmers of his district for the purpose of obtaining a complete list of these arguments. They are classified under six headings, and in a circular letter which he has sent out he gives an answer to each of them. In the course of this circular he says:

"The writer has been trying to find out, at least as far as the Clairmont district is concerned, the reasons which

SAPIRO'S OFFER TO JOINT BOARDS

A number of Locals have written Central Office urging that the assistance of Aaron Sapiro, of California, be secured in connection with the Canadian wheat marketing problem.

Efforts were put forth to secure Mr. Sapiro for the 1922 U. F. A. Annual Convention. At that time Mr. Sapiro was assisting the tobacco growers of Kentucky. Mr. Sapiro's terms at that time were \$5,000 plus expenses from Lexington, Kentucky, and return, and his engagement would only allow him to be at the Convention for one day. The Association was not in a position to undertake this expense.

During the past year it was learned that Mr. Sapiro might be willing to come for his bare travelling expenses, and negotiations were again entered into with Mr. Sapiro, with the object of securing him for the Annual Convention. At this time Mr. Sapiro's engagements prevented him from accepting, but he offered to come to Western Canada to meet the joint Boards of the three Provincial farmers' organizations on the prairies. The other Associations were communicated with, but as far as joint arrangement has been made.

farmers give for not belonging to the organization, and the following are some:

1. That they have not and are not getting any results or benefits from the organization.

2. (a) Money so scarce that they cannot spare the membership fee.

(b) And that the membership fee is too high.

3. Sometimes, if it is close to the end of the year, they figure they might as well wait until next year.

4. That there is too much money spent by Directors and the U. F. A. Office or Board in general for organization work and so forth.

5. Grievance or dislike for some individual member or members as the case may be. Sometimes this may apply to the Local only, and in other cases it may apply to some officers or members elsewhere.

6. After two successful elections last year a certain amount of feeling exists that there is no more need for a strong organization—that our goal has been reached and that we can now look to our elected members to do the rest.

1. (a) Dealing with the first reason it would seem that some of the farmers have forgotten that it was through the organized farmers that we got \$2.15 a bushel for our wheat for 1917. I think it was when the Government offered us \$1.30 a bushel and Sir Geo. Foster, then Minister of Trade and Commerce, thought that the farmers had made a mistake in refusing \$1.30 and he thought they should have accepted the offer and hinted they might have to take less.

(b) Thousands of dollars have been saved to the farmers of Alberta through the Hall Insurance scheme which was put in force through the U. F. A. This so far has not been made much use of in Grande Prairie; but the time is not far distant when it will be.

(c) We have a strong representation in Parliament which we never would have got had it not been for the organized farmers. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement, in regard to freight rates on grain and flour, was restored through our members at Ottawa. The benefits from this agreement have been, either

somewhat through the unreasonable rates charged by the lake carriers, which is all the more reason for us to be strongly organized to fight such combines as the Lake Shippers' combine, and we know our representatives at Ottawa are going right after them.

(d) Reduced seed grain rates, after being cancelled some years ago, were restored through the U. F. A. and can be taken advantage of only through the U. F. A. secretaries. Thousands of dollars are saved annually to the farmers on the prairies on account of this reduced rate.

(e) Many members who have got into various legal mix-ups, and who have had a just case but as individuals had no show to win out, being in most cases opposed by strong financial interests, have received satisfactory settlements when the U. F. A. stepped in and backed them.

(f) Our organization has done more than any organization I know of to educate us along the lines of true citizenship and I believe it has been the means of getting farmers and farm women to read and think more for themselves. Consequently we are better posted on economics and public questions than we otherwise would have been, and we realize better our duties as citizens.

(g) Through our organization also we are now being recognized by other classes as an important class, whereas before we were treated as unimportant people and our leaders have shown time and again that they can more than hold their own in dealing with the best brains the business world can produce.

FARMERS' MEMBERSHIP FEE LOWEST

2. As to the second reason given, i.e., "shortage of funds", the writer knows too well how true this is and it shows the sorry state that agriculture is in. I would point out, however, that I know very many who pay their dues regularly cannot afford it any better and in many cases not as well as some others who do not pay; and it does not look right, for instance, when women not only pay their membership fee out of their hard earned butter and egg money, but also work hard and give freely in connection with entertainments for the benefit of the organization and the community as well, that single men should not at least pay their membership fees to an organization which is working for their own benefit. The membership fee is the lowest of any organization I know of, and the organization is behind financially. This deficit of course would be wiped out if every farmer and farm woman became a member and then the organization could accomplish more.

3. The excuse not to pay dues "because it is close to end of year" is a poor one. No one should wait until the end of the year. You should look up your secretary early in the year and pay your dues to him without him having to ask you. You have had the benefits of the work of the organization all through the year and therefore should not put up a lame excuse like that.

4. The writer maintains that every man and woman who is trying to make a living out of the soil should join his and her own organization, which is working for their own protection and benefit, without the organization having to spend

not a lot of organizers and speakers, but since it is impossible to get people to join without a lot of organization work then I don't believe that too much has been spent in that way.

5. "Dislike for some officers or members." This is a rather lame excuse also. The organization is bigger than any individual, and anyone who will not join because he does not like or agree with some one somewhere in the organization is certainly not thoroughly in sympathy with the movement.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED

6. It is a serious mistake to think that because we were successful to elect a strong representation to Ottawa and Edmonton that we can as an organization lay low and let our membership drop. With the election of those members we have to some extent assumed new responsibilities, and our membership should always be kept up to full strength and our educational work along the lines of public and economic questions should never cease.

This letter has only touched on a few of the things the organized farmers have accomplished. Much more has been done, and very much has yet to be done. Just how soon we can accomplish what we want will depend to a large extent on whether the farmers will stand by their organization or not. We need a better marketing system, a better transportation system and lower transportation rates both by rail and water, a revised and better credit system, and many other things. I have often had farmers say to me, "I will join if you get the Wheat Board or this or that." To those I would say, "Be a man, join now, and help to get those things you want. Don't be a clacker and hang back waiting for others to do it." If every one waited for the other fellow we never would get anywhere.

Some farmers say they can not see any use in them joining the U. F. A. because their neighbors do not join. My answer to that is that no man or woman should wait to see whether their neighbors do their duty or not, whether it is in regard to the U. F. A. or anything else. We should always do our duty whether our neighbors do so or not. Also, many think our progress is slow in regard to some of the reforms we are seeking—I would point out that all reform steps have been slowly made in the past. It took, for instance, 35 years to repeal the Corn Law in England.

Clairmont Local has a strong Board this year and you can pay your membership fee to any of the following officers: James Moore, President; John Outway, Vice-president; E. Kennerly, W. Reynolds, J. Sheehan, A. Gann, A. Marken and Ed. Ward, Directors.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

At the annual meeting of the Crowding District Association, recently, the following officers were elected: Alex Smith, Winnifred, president; Ernest Rayner, Whitt, vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Lyon, Whitt, secretary-treasurer. A further convention will be held in Seven Persons in June.

The secretary of Big Spring Local writes that the Local recently heard an able address from J. Watson, of Chinook Local. The membership, it is stated, is increasing every month.

(Continued on page 11)

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The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

U.F.W.A. COMMITTEE CONVENERS

In an editorial of the Edmonton Journal, published at the time of the U. F. W. A. Annual Convention, reference was made to the reports of conveners of standing committees. "Many rural problems," states this editorial, "have been covered in comprehensive reports which would make the average city con- venger of a committee hide her head in shame. The president's report is like a battle call. In it she points out the enemies which beset the peace of mind and welfare of the rural women, and calls upon them to be up and doing in an endeavor to frustrate these enemies."

Purpose of Committee

The report of Mrs. Sears to the women's convention contained a very concise and enlightening statement of the work of the above mentioned committees, as follows:

"The purpose in appointing these committees is to gather information from the various Provinces on the subjects outlined, to correlate the work of the various Provinces, and to disseminate the information gathered, thus assisting the Provincial associations in their endeavors to develop the different phases of work, by using the successes or fail- ures of the other Provinces as a guide."

"Illustrations of how this committee work is developed may be given. For instance, in the Public Health report, figures were given to show the advance- ment that was being made in rural districts along municipal hospital lines. The U. F. W. M. have been making use of this information, with the result that they are promoting and popularizing the idea in Manitoba. Each Provincial as- sociation is noting by means of these reports the development of health fa- cilities in the outlying rural districts, and is using that knowledge for the ex- tension of health facilities in such dis- tricts within the Provincial boundaries."

"In the Social Service report, possibly the most outstanding illustration is that dealing with the Temperance situation. From such a report, the Provincial as- sociations realize that the Prohibition fight in any one Province where a vote is being taken, is really a Prohibition fight in every other Province. Hence they learn the necessity of united action being taken at the time of any referen- dum."

Young People's Work

"The interchange of ideas on Young People's work has possibly been one of the most helpful of all the committee re- ports. The Junior Provincial Secretaries borrow ideas from each other for their departments and use them for the promotion of Junior work, i. e., the sugges- tive programs, suggestive forms of enter- tainment, suitable subjects for debate, the University short course, etc."

"As the marketing of by-products is a subject that is intensely interesting in the farm women, the Marketing Com- mittee has rendered excellent service in placing before the rural people the de- velopment of the systems which work in each Province. This has led to the gradual demand among the Provincial associations for better laws relating to the purchase and sale of eggs and the inspection of imported eggs. Legisla- tion governing the latter was enacted during the past year. The Provincial associations are now at work studying various co-operative methods of market- ing by-products, and the buying and selling of eggs on a graded basis."

LOCAL WORK ESSENTIAL.

"The Locals play just as important a part in the scheme of gathering in- formation through committees, as do the Provincial conveners," states Miss J. B. Kidd, Provincial Secretary of the U. F. W. A., and of the Junior Branch, in an article on the work of the commit- tees published on this page. Mrs. Sears laid especial emphasis on committed work in her annual report, from which important quotations are given.

Work for Women Immigrants

"The con- venger of the Immigration Committee, Mrs. John McNaughton, was made a representative of the W. S. C. C. A. on the Canadian Council of Immi- gration for Household Service. She proved one of the most efficient mem- bers, in laying before the Government plans that have since been adopted, and have greatly improved conditions for women immigrants. Briefly these may be stated as—greater care in the selec- tion of girls who will adapt themselves to Canadian conditions; closer medical inspection of women immigrants; super- vision of women immigrants by a mail- ron on board ship, and by a conductress on trains; and careful hotel supervision and follow-up work after their arrival."

"The work of these various commit- tees is being continued throughout the present year, and their reports will again be received in the spring of 1924."

It should be realized that the Locals play just as important a part in this scheme of gathering information through committees, as do the interprovincial conveners. Each Local should appoint its Health, Education, Young People's Work, Social Service, Laws, Marketing, and Immigration Committee. Each Local committee is responsible for keeping the Local informed on the particular subject for which it is responsible and forward- ing any helpful information to the Pro- vincial con- venger. The Provincial con- venger in turn presents her annual report to the Convention and forwards copy also to the interprovincial con- venger. If this plan were followed out in the Locals, an almost perfect system of gathering information on the different subjects in which farm women are interested would be arrived at. During the past four years, the Provincial and interprovincial conveners have executed their part of the system. But the weak link of the chain in this particular instance has proved to be the Locals. In almost every case, Provincial conveners have regretted that they received little, if any, co-operation from the Locals. We trust this year will show a decided awakening of interest in this activity of our organiza- tion."

Provincial Conveners

Provincial conveners appointed by the U. F. W. A. Board for 1923 are:

Health—Mrs. Jean Field, Widewater Valley.

Young People's Work—Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Robinson.

Laws—Mrs. B. F. Kline, High River.

Immigration—Mrs. R. Price, Stettler.

Marketing—Mrs. H. E. G. H. Schofield, Crossfield.

Social Service—Mrs. E. Hallum, Selge- wick.

J. B. KIDD.

Provincial Secretary, U. F. W. A.

The Ninth Annual Conference of the International Suffrage Alliance will be held in Rome, May 15th to 19th, inclu- ding Annual women's organizations in

Alberta, including the U. F. W. A., have endorsed Mrs. R. L. Stavert of Calgary, who is to be in Rome at that time, as their representative.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRAVELLERS' AID SERVICE

Two years ago a circular was sent out to U. F. W. A. Locals, telling them of the work done by the Travellers' Aid in meeting young girls and women at the larger railway stations. This work was formerly carried on by the Y. W. C. A. and the W. C. T. U. jointly, the W. C. T. U. paying the salary of the Travellers' Aid agent and the Y. W. C. A. sup- plying her room and board. The W. C. T. U. appealed to U. F. W. A. Locals for assistance in continuing this service and received a fairly generous response, considering the financial conditions of the country. In January this year the W. C. T. U. asked the Y. W. C. A. to undertake the entire provision for the work and the Y. W. C. A. consented to do this. In corresponding with the Central Office concerning this matter, Miss Jessie Holston, secretary of the Calgary branch of the Y. W. C. A., writes:

"To meet this added expense, the Y. W. C. A. must increase its budget over \$1,100 a year."

"We understand that the members of the United Farm Women of Alberta have been interested in this work and various Locals have given subscriptions to its support. We trust your Locals will still continue to make this one of their interests, because it is one of the most effective means of protecting and assisting girls and women as they come, strangers and alone, into our railway stations. The Y. W. C. A. appreciates the interest of the U. F. W. A. in their work and will be grateful for any finan- cial help given them so that they may carry on successfully the Travellers' Aid work."

Any Locals desiring to make contribu- tions towards the upkeep of the Trav- ellers' Aid service should send their contributions to the U. F. W. A. Central Office, Lougheed Building, Calgary, and these will be promptly transferred to the proper channel.

J. B. KIDD.

Provincial Secretary, U. F. W. A.

THE NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM OF LONG TERM LOANS

(Continued from page 5)

existing mortgages bearing interest at 7 or 8 per cent. and some higher. Govern- ment returns for the year ending April, 1926, and April, 1928, show the change. The bulk of mortgages registered in the former year were at 6 and 8 per cent., while many were at 9 and 10 per cent., and in 1928 the bulk of mortgages were at 4 to 6 per cent. with a few at higher rates, and this period was one of rapidly growing prosperity.

Average Reduction Two Per Cent.

It is estimated that the entrance of the state into the money market has made an average reduction of 2 per cent. in the interest charge on over \$300,000,000 of debt, saving \$6,000,000 a year to the producing classes. Without a cent of cost to the taxpayers, thousands have been relieved of the over-weight of debt.

At the end of the seventh year the Superintendent reported that all install- ments of interest and principal due to date had been collected, and that only in one case was the Government obliged to foreclose as a last resort, and was able to sell without loss.

The contrast between New Zealand with her public ownership remedy and the situation in Australia at that time is brought out by Mr. Lloyd in the following table.

Banking Deposits, 1891, Compared With 1897.

Bank Deposits:—	
New South Wales—	
Loss in £ Sterling ..	2,874,517 (2%)
Victoria—	
Loss in £ Sterling ..	12,441,978 (34%)
New Zealand—	
Gain in £ Sterling ..	2,461,345 (14%)
Imports:—	
New South Wales—	
Loss in £ Sterling ..	2,632,947 (15%)
Victoria—	
Loss in £ Sterling ..	6,255,126 (30%)
New Zealand—	
Gain in £ Sterling ..	1,531,374 (22%)
Exports:—	
New South Wales—	
Loss in £ Sterling ..	2,132,345 (4%)
Victoria—	
Gain in £ Sterling ..	732,927 (4%)
New Zealand—	
Gain in £ Sterling ..	450,596 (5%)
Public Revenue:—	
New South Wales—	
Loss in £ Sterling ..	731,326 (7%)
Victoria—	
Loss in £ Sterling ..	1,546,125 (19%)
New Zealand—	
Gain in £ Sterling ..	885,285 (21%)

The Advances Department (or Loan Department) has a surplus of \$18,000,000 to help settlers on the land. To this the Government proposes to add \$15,000,000 and establish a system of Rural Credit Societies.

Reform or Disaster.

Now finally we know that some reforms must be brought about to relieve our farmers of their great financial burdens, spreading them over a term of years, or a large number will meet financial disaster, that is already staring them in the face. We have come out clean and above board in regard to our situation in the West. Within the last year a large number have left to cross the line into the United States—and not all Americans born either. Here in this district we miss a number of familiar faces in one half township alone. I am told that twenty have left, a number of them men with families at that. True, some will return, but the majority say no, not under these conditions.

We have lost millions in years gone by and still they go. Are we going to reform our Credit System and keep our people at home? Or are we going on the same old way? The writer would like to know what a 2 or 3 per cent. reduction in the interest rates on farmers' debts would amount to per year in Alberta alone? I venture to say it is a huge sum. Go to R. says, it can be figured out.

THE OTTAWA INQUIRY

The inquiry into the basis, function and control of financial credit now proceeding in the Canadian House of Commons will be discussed. It is anticipated, in forthcoming issues of "Credit Power," a monthly review of financial policy from the standpoint of the new economics. This paper is entirely devoted to the subject of credit reform, and it will be found helpful by students of this subject who are interested in the Ottawa Inquiry. The annual subscription is \$1.00. Subscriptions may be sent to Central Office, to be forwarded to the publishers. A number of Localities which have established libraries are among present subscribers. Sample copies of "Credit Power" may be obtained on request to the publishers through Central Office.

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The Basis of National Credit

Important Evidence Presented at Sitings of Committee on Banking and Commerce in House of Commons

During the past few weeks much important evidence bearing on the basis, function and control of financial credit and the relation of credit to the problems of production and distribution, has been presented before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Banking and Commerce. The inquiry is the outcome of a resolution first introduced in the House last session by William Irvine, M.P. Re-introduced this session, this resolution, amended by H. E. Spencer, M.P., was adopted with change.

It has been impossible to reproduce more than a few brief extracts from the speeches of Mr. Irvine and other U. P. A. members on this subject, though these have done much to focus attention upon the subject of credit reform. It is also unfortunately impossible to give more than a brief summary of the evidence presented before the Banking Committee.

Two Alberta Witnesses

George Berington and Neil East were among the first witnesses called. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, have been under examination, and Major C. H. Douglas is now appearing before the committee. The Ottawa Citizen, which is a consistent supporter of credit reform, speaks of the effectiveness of the attack of the Alberta witnesses on the gold basis theory. A complete printed record of the proceedings is kept, and will be available for future reference.

"The basis of a nation's credit," said Mr. Berington in giving evidence, "is the number, intelligence and industry of its people, plus the capital equipment and natural resources within its boundaries." All credit instruments circulating and functioning as money, or in lieu of money, for the production and distribution of wealth, he said, must depend ultimately upon this basis for their redemption, whether functioning within or without the boundaries of the country issuing them. Since credit was based on the human and natural resources of a nation, its control should be vested in the supreme governing body, which might delegate its authorities to kindred societies.

Mr. Berington declared that the existing banking system is not able to meet the credit requirements of the country, because it has been developed to meet the requirements of dealers and merchants, rather than the requirements of production and consumption.

Suggests Loan Department

He suggested as a remedy the establishment of an elastic federal loan department, with Provincial Government agencies, to deal, through local organizations, directly with the public; this department functioning as a holder of securities against which advances of Dominion notes have been made.

"There are two objects I wish to accomplish in this proposed plan," said Mr. Berington. "I am willing to adopt any other plan, I do not care what it is, that will accomplish those two things. In my opinion there are only two evils in our monetary system, and these are centralized control and successive interest."

Discussing the condition of the farmers in Western Canada, Neil East declared that the prevailing depression is not due primarily to lack of production, "because in the last year we have produced a greater amount of farm products than in any previous year." He added that in spite of this fact "the farmers of Alberta are in a worse condition than they have been at any other time since I have been in Alberta." He gave considerable evidence on the subjects of inflation and deflation, and their effects upon agriculture and industry.

EDITORIAL—(Continued)

(Continued from page 3)

since been able to make effective use of the news columns of many papers in the republic. In Canada considerable quantities of propagandist literature on financial questions are published from time to time as "news".

As a rule it is safe to conclude that literature which is distributed free of cost to the receiver is intended to benefit the interests of the men who pay for it, rather than those to whom it is addressed. If the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should establish a school of tariff economics for the benefit of farmers it would be viewed with suspicion. An educational course by the Bankers' Association may legitimately be regarded with equal suspicion.

In the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons, E. J. Garland submitted the question: "Would it not be better all round if, instead of reducing the wages of labor to what the farmer receives for his work, we raised the farmers' returns?"

It is a reasonable question, and the answer is obvious. But the desired result will not be achieved by a colonization policy which is based, to quote one of the members of the House of Commons, on the assumption that the best agricultural settler for Canada is the man who asks nothing better than to "dig himself into a hole or live in a shed shack."

Railway rates are regulated, says Sir Edmund Walker, "just because democratic interests interfere with the natural operations of life and mix things up."

The interference of Western farmer members of the House of Commons last session resulted in a saving of approximately \$20,000,000 in railway rates on Western grain. And now the Committee of the House of Commons on Agricultural Conditions is "mixing things up" again by exposing the "natural operations" of the rate-fixing combine in ocean freight rates. Of course there can be no serious objection to rate regulation, unless it is undertaken in the interests of the public.

Two distinct groups of Canadians advocate the extension of Canadian autonomy. Sir Clifford Sifton, who desires amendments to the constitution to limit the power of the people, constitutes one group. The other group contains several of the most progressive men in Canadian public life. There can be no kind of co-operation between these two groups.

The Fascist tyranny in Italy owes its temporary success in part to the fostering of enmity between the workmen of the towns and the peasantry. According to the Manchester Guardian, which is in foreign affairs perhaps the best informed newspaper printed in English, the co-operative institutions of the peasantry, which in some instances assisted the Fascisti to attain power, are now being destroyed. The Guardian's correspondent describes a visit to the Italian countryside as "a revelation of local Fascist tyranny, recalling the worst days of mediæval cruelty."

To quote from a recent speech of M. Mussolini, "Fascism", which is now being commended to Canadians and Americans as a movement worthy of imitation, "has already passed, and if necessary will again pass, without the slightest hesitation, over the body, more or less decomposed, of the Goddess of Liberty."

The manner in which Labor and the Farmers may most effectively co-operate, is very clearly set forth in a recent issue of "The Alberta Labor News", official organ of the Alberta Federation of Labor. The Labor News realizes, as labor men and farmers who have given thought to the subject invariably have realized, that unless the two main groups of the people do co-operate, each will be defeated separately—that the interests which they have in common are of far greater importance than any minor differences.

"There are still those in the labor movement who believe that it is possible to unite organizations of Farmers and Labor for political action," says this paper. "They argue that Organized Labor and Organized Farmers have sufficient in common to permit of a common organization for political purposes."

"It will hardly be said that the Labor News has been unfriendly to the Organized Farmers. This paper was the only publication in Alberta which supported the U. P. A. from the beginning of its political development. But just as consistently as we have supported the Farmers, have we contended against any attempt to merge the Farmers and Labor into one organization or to attempt to construct a common platform."

"It is true that Labor and the Farmers have much in common. They are exploited by the same forces and suffer from the same causes. The cause of low prices for farm products is the same as that which is responsible for unemployment and distress among the wage-earning class. When conditions are good for the Farmers they are good for Labor. The interests which have their heel on the back of Labor have the farming interests in a similar position. There is much common ground between the two, and the Labor News would be the last to do or say anything which would interfere with sincere efforts to realize common interests between Labor and Farmers. The interests of the two organizations are not identical, however, and for that reason this paper is opposed to any attempt at organic union. The farmer has a somewhat different viewpoint from that of the wage-earner, the difference being caused by economic circumstance, which is the most important factor in political life."

"That the Farmers and Labor can co-operate has been proven beyond a doubt in this Province. The Farmers have more in common with Labor than with

any other group. For that reason, and the realization of it, it was possible to have complete co-operation in Calgary between the U. P. A. and the Labor party in the Federal election, while in Medicine Hat a similar arrangement was made in the Provincial election. But co-operation in these competitions did not result in an attempt to reach a common platform. On the contrary, if such had been attempted co-operation might have been failed. And that must be the reason why co-operation is brought in in other parts of the country.

When the members representing the Farmer and Labor are elected the work of the co-operation will take care of itself and will be determined by the needs of interests or otherwise of the co-groups. There cannot be a split between two groups which are supposed to agree to disagree on any particular issue. And the Labor News does not put any split between Labor and the Farmers.

There is another reason why attempting about organized unity between the Farmers and Labor should be discouraged. Both Labor and the Farmers have what all else can conveniently handle perfect their organizations. Neither is afforded to dissipate any energy or effort.

WINSTON CHURCHILL PLAYS HOPKINS OF LINCOLN REVIVAL IN THE WEST

(Continued from page 4)

It is reported that the committee on Reconstruction is not making much headway but as the meetings of this committee are held in camera it is impossible to secure any definite information as to just how much progress has been made.

Most of the work of Parliament, until Mr. Phillips brings down his budget, will be done in the various committees.

THE IRON NO. 11, SECRETARY'S PAGE

(Continued from page 1)

ASKS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. E. F. May, secretary of the Iron No. 11, says that the Iron No. 11, which is a union of iron workers in other districts, says there is an insufficient water supply. He suggests that the government be asked to supply well drilling outfits or use its own districts.

The next convention of the Calgary U. P. A. Association will be held here on June 2nd, commencing at 10 o'clock.

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE TRADING

The annual statement of the Alberta Co-operative Association shows a very little financial condition. At the close of the financial year 1921 to Nov. 30, 1922, the balance carried to surplus amount was \$1,034.31. The paid-up capital of the association is \$2,914. Their store holdings are valued at \$2,747. The exclusive sales for the year totalled \$4,777.72 with a gross trading profit of \$4,007.98, which represents 17.28 per cent on total sales and 13.25 per cent on cost. Other revenues, including an item of \$1,819 for commission on livestock shipments, amount to \$1,908.37. Expenses for the year, of which the largest item is \$2,317 for wages, total \$4,275. had a net profit of 10.6 per cent on sales.

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HISTORY OF CROSSFIELD CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, U.F.A. LTD.

(Continued from page 5)

extremely become shareholders. This has been a great boost for co-operation and one in the right direction.

To make a co-operative business a success, one main essential is the loyal support of the shareholders and customers. To ask that support, you must be prepared to give them something in return. "Service, Satisfaction and Profit to Our Customers" are what we offer in return for their support. To give you an idea of what we have done in the year 1922 to make good that offer, I outline that part of my annual report, dealing with the operations of the different departments of the association.

In the grocery, food and feed department, which includes meat and fruit, we had a turnover of practically \$27,000. I might mention that the grocery and meat were only started three and a half years ago, and there are four other general stores in the village. Included in this turnover, we handled the following car load shipments: four cars of salt, five cars of flour and feed, two cars of small fruit and one of apples, besides all the local shipments.

In the hardware and barren department, which includes overalls, rubbers, socks, etc., we have had a turnover of practically \$15,000. There was a large increase in the shoe business, as we sold over ten times as much as the previous year.

In the coal department we have handled 15 cars, approximately 1,200 tons, making a total of over \$1,000.

In the lumber and cement department we show a slight decrease in volume, but this is practically offset by the depreciation in value, a total of eight cars of lumber and six of cement being handled, besides the cement, wood, nails, wall board, building paper and all finishing material.

Livestock Shipments

In the livestock department we have had a larger gain than in any other branch. We made a total gain in the volume of shipments of \$20,000, and considering the decrease in prices, this is an increase of over 50 per cent. A total of 3,000 head of hogs, we head of cattle and one car of sheep were shipped co-operatively; besides the full cars, there were individual shipments which would not show on our books. This made a total in livestock shipments of practically \$12,000. We also shipped several hundred head of poultry, and I might mention that since the end of our financial year we were successful in shipping out a car of turkeys, consisting of 1,500 birds, receiving a net price of 25c per pound. We also shipped in the produce line over 3,000 dozens of eggs and 1,000 pounds of butter, besides what was received locally, and 1,700 cans of cream.

We shipped several cars of hay, grain and green feed, but owing to the short crops every effort was made to find a home market for it. In order to save the freight and lessen the expense to the consumer, a list of owners of these products and prospective purchasers has been kept in the office, so that buyer and seller may be brought together and save the middleman's profit.

In the laundry department, which includes all job lots not belonging to other departments, we have had a total turnover of \$2,000. Two carloads of linen are included in this. We have also used 5,000 wash soda tubs, which covers our own washing as well as custom washing.

If I started in to explain in detail the many different ways in which our customers have profited by our existence it would take several pages. Many of them, no doubt, are already known, but I would like to mention a few, that perhaps are not known, or may have been forgotten.

In the year 1922 when first we came into existence as a central organization, flour was costing \$2.50 per cwt. wholesale and was retailed at \$3.50, being a profit of \$1.00 on a \$2.50 investment, or 40 per cent. Today flour is costing \$3.25 and selling at \$3.75, being a profit of 15 per cent. The same can be said about sugar, canned goods, hardware, and especially men's wearables, such as overalls, overalls, socks, gloves, etc. I will not dwell on these lines, but will take a look at the lumber business. This is a line we started in about five years ago, and to say we have saved thousands of dollars to the community would be putting it mildly.

Saved \$20 on Prices

Perhaps you do not realize this, but nevertheless it is so, and I only need to refer to one of many instances to prove it. In the fall of 1921 a customer from within one mile of Brecken (about twenty miles away) drove into our yard with two wagons and loaded up four thousand feet of lumber. He

REVOLUTION

is started by the

SWIFT-CANADIAN CREAMERIES

In Cream-Buying

New Buying System

Means Thousands of Dollars

for Dairy Farmers.

1. ALL CREAM BUYING MIDDLEMEN have been eliminated by us—no agents, brokers, or so-called writers. They used to cost us about 2c. per pound butter fat. This money will in future be given by us to the dairy farmers in HIGHER CREAM PRICES.

2. All our CREAM PRICES IN FUTURE, will be on an F.O.B. EDMONTON BASIS, and the amount we formerly paid for express charges will be ADDED BY US ON TO THE PRICE WE PAY FOR CREAM. This new policy equalizes the burden. The man who sends us a full can does not have to bear part of the burden of the man who ships only half a can.

New Cream Prices

Under This Policy

SPECIAL	39¢.
No. 1	37¢.
No. 2	34¢.
Off-Grade	29¢.

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HAY FOR SALE

A few cars good Upland Hay for sale at reasonable prices. This Hay is the best grown in this District. Inspection allowed on shipments.

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"Best Watch Repairing in Alberta"

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Jewellers Calgary

It will help to say you saw it in "The U.F.A."

he paid me for that lumber he said, "I have made \$10 today." When asked how, he informed us that our lumber was \$25 per thousand cheaper than in Arizona. I telephoned Chetlers, 15 miles north of us, and Albrecht, 18 miles south of us, and found that we were \$15 and \$10 respectively, cheaper than in those towns. But we had a bunch of those same yards in our town selling at our prices. Why the difference? Simply because the farmers did not have a yard of their own in those towns.

Now I want to mention the livestock business for a few minutes, especially the one benefit of those who have forgotten and those who were not in the livestock business six to ten years ago. In those days we had drovers buying our hogs and cattle, as they are doing in a good many districts yet, and working on one to two cents per pound margin with hogs at 1 to 2 cents. This the farmers realized was too much. They saw that they were giving all their profits away. So they started in to market their own hogs and cattle, co-operatively. The handling charges were at that time 10 to 15 cents per hundredweight against the drovers' 10 to 15 per hundredweight margin. As the price of stock went up, so did the handling charges, which is explained in this way: The chief factor in the handling charges is the shrinkage between shipping point and destination. This shrinkage is figured in as handling charges, and figured at the market price. So you can see that a three pound shrinkage at 1 cent and a three pound shrinkage at 15 cents would make a fluctuation in the handling charges. Today it is costing from 40 to 50 cents per hundredweight. Another determining factor is the size of the load. This is where co-operation can be exemplified in its true form, by co-operating with one another and making a uniform load each week, thus cutting down the expenses.

I could go on this way indefinitely and tell you many ways our customers have profited by co-operating with us, but I will not take up any more of your space. I would like to answer one question which perhaps comes to your minds. That is, how can we do this work more cheaply than others? My answer is, Co-operation, and is explained in this way. By your co-operating with us and working together, by our handling to many times with a small staff of three, giving us a total operating expense of 1.50 per cent. Our total profit on sales was 12.61 per cent, leaving us a net profit of 4.92 per cent.

ENDORSE MEMBERS' STAND.

Complete endorsement of the stand taken in the House of Commons by E. J. Garland, M.P. for New River, on the subject of immigration, is expressed in resolutions received by "The U.F.A." from Hanna and Quatrevoies locals.

The resolution from Hanna Local forwarded by P. McKenna, secretary, reads: "We the Hanna Local No. 126 (U.F.A.) wish to express our entire approval of our representative, Mr. E. J. Garland's attitude and address during the recent debate on the immigration estimates; and further we wish to go on record as emphasizing the fact that Mr. Garland's statement in regard to conditions in Southern Alberta is particularly, and Alberta in general, was a correct and conservative estimate of the facts as they are; and further we wish to strongly disapprove of the attempts made by some other Farmer members to make conditions appear better than they really are, believing that every immigrant should know the true facts as to conditions in this country before being induced to come here."

The Quatrevoies resolution states that the members have noted carefully in Hansard the position taken by Mr. Garland on immigration, credit and industry and German reparations, and on all matters affecting the agricultural class, and that they unanimously endorse his stand on all these questions.

The resolution is signed by John Glenbeck, president, and W. F. Harvey, secretary.

The net debt of the Federal Government of Canada, according to a statement by Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons, was \$2,284,591,232 on January 1st, 1935. On the corresponding date in 1932 it was \$250,725,075, and on the corresponding date in 1911 it was \$125,445,349.

NEED FUNDAMENTAL REFORMS.

In a letter received a few days ago E. Rose of Manitoba, one of our Manitoba subscribers, expresses appreciation of Mr. Chalmers' recent article. The writer comments on the circumstance that the people are becoming aroused to the necessity of fundamental economic adjustments as the basis of any sound world policy.

During the five months ending February 28th, 1935, Canada exported to the United States farm products to the value of \$12,500,000. The total in 1930 was \$14,700,000, and in 1931 it was \$13,500,000.

Plebiscite on Liquor Question.

On November 1st a plebiscite will be taken in Alberta on the matter of liquor legislation. A vote was made necessary under the direct legislation act by the presentation of a petition which asked that an act described as "The Temperance Act," calling for the licensed sale of beer, should be submitted to the electors. The Legislature, on the recommendation of a special committee consisting of George McArthur of Pembina, J. S. Stewart of Lethbridge, W. M. Davidson of Calgary and F. White of Calgary, decided to submit four questions, as given below. The preferential ballot will be used in the referendum, each elector being asked to mark his or her first, second, third and fourth preferences. The alternative plans to be submitted are as follows:

(a) PROHIBITION—Meaning thereby a continuance and development of the present liquor legislation; that is, meeting the abolition of the sale of all liquors excepting for strictly medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing and scientific purposes.

(b) LICENSED SALE OF BEER—Meaning thereby, the sale of beer in licensed hotels and other premises as provided in the proposed Temperance Act.

(c) GOVERNMENT SALE OF BEER—Meaning thereby, the sale of beer by or through government vendors for consumption in private residences under government control and regulation, other liquors to be sold through doctor's prescription for medicinal purposes.

(d) GOVERNMENT SALE OF ALL LIQUORS—Meaning thereby, the sale of all liquors by or through government vendors, beer to be consumed on licensed premises and in private residences; wines and spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the Government, under government control and regulation.

The form of ballot given above was approved on Saturday, April 21st, the Legislature being prorogued shortly afterwards.

NO MISLEADING LITERATURE TOLERATED.

Definite warning to organizations engaged in the promotion of immigration to Canada, that misleading literature will not be tolerated, has been given by the Netherlands Emigration Association, according to information received from Mrs. Mary Funchs of Stonewall, who has been appointed the correspondence officer of the Association in Alberta. All prospective settlers are given accurate information upon conditions by correspondents in Canada. A party of ten will originate in spring, to take positions which are well-lying for them at \$25 a month and board for 12 months, after which they will be assisted by the emigration in Holland if their wish to stay for themselves. Mrs. Funchs is member of the U.F.W.A. Board for New River. She has sent an account of conditions now prevailing in agriculture, upon which the Emigration Association is acting.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM LANDS.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada, which include both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as \$44 per acre for 1927 as compared with \$40 in 1921, \$48 in 1926, \$45 in 1925, \$41 in 1919, \$39 in 1917, \$35 in 1914, and \$30 in 1913. The average value of farm lands in Alberta in 1927 is given as \$54, Ontario \$64, Quebec \$24, Prince Edward Island \$10, Nova Scotia \$24, New Brunswick and Manitoba \$22, Saskatchewan \$23, British Columbia \$25.

NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUENCIES.

A forecast of the Federal redistribution of Alberta constituencies is to the effect that four new seats will be created: Peace River, out of the northwest part of West Edmonton, Athabasca, out of the north-east part of East Edmonton; a new riding out of parts of Medicine Hat and Battle River constituencies; and a new riding out of parts of Victoria, Battle River and Red Deer constituencies.

USEFUL UNIVERSITY BULLETINS.

"Roughages for Wintering Pregnant Ewes" is the title of a booklet issued by the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton. The booklet gives details of the feeding experiments carried on by the Department of Animal Husbandry during the winter. The Department has also issued pamphlets on "Growing Sweet Clover," "Growing Registered Seed in Alberta," and "Afterwards Red Clover." Any of these booklets may be secured from the University free of charge.

SUITABLE TYPES OF FARM BUILDINGS.

The Forestry Branch, Department of Lands, British Columbia Government, Victoria, B.C., issues a very valuable series of booklets on British Columbia timber, describing its uses for all purposes, strengths, etc. These booklets are sent free to any farmer from the prairie desiring same. The pamphlets contain a number of very carefully drawn plans of various types of buildings suitable for each particular branch of farming on the prairie, having been prepared in consultation with the best practical experts on the prairies, together with the best timber experts in British Columbia. Not only are plans given, but detailed specifications and bills of material. Altogether, this is one of the most useful series available to the prairie farmer from any Government department.

The list of bulletins is as follows:

1. Combination or General Purpose Barns.
2. Dairy Barns, Ice or Milk Houses.
3. Mixed Cattle Barns.
4. Horse Barns.
5. Sheep Barns.
6. Pigeon and Snake Houses.
7. Poultry Houses.
8. Greenhouses.
9. Silos and Feed Houses.
10. Farm Houses.

British Columbia Timber, Its uses, strengths, and working streams.

Protest Your Farm Machinery. Specifications, etc., for Implement Sheds.

How to Plant British Columbia Woods, with photographs of interiors, etc.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE REJECTS THE WHEAT BOARD BILL.

(Continued from page 1)

in which the appeal is made. It is an appeal in the interest of approximately 55 per cent. as against the interest of 14 per cent. of the farmers of that Province, and is made by those who are supposed to represent the interests of all the farmers of Manitoba. Besides, this appeal is made on the assumption that the early market is always, or at least usually, the best. This assumption has not been justified.

In the framing of this objection the only thing that has been taken into consideration is the relative advantage the 25 to 30 per cent. of the Manitoba farmers would get as compared to what others would get. The probability of this 25 to 30 per cent. of the farmers getting even a better price under a better system, has not been considered.

The Provincial Government seed cleaning plant at Edmonton is now engaged in cleaning seed for farmers of the Province. Seed wheat, oats and barley are being handled at a rate of 4 cents a bushel.

"If the Canadian farmer could enjoy an increase in the prices of his products, the index of general business in Canada would rise rapidly," stated an American statistician of high standing recently, in discussing trade conditions in this country. This authority points out that "the purchasing power of Canada depends a good deal upon wheat, and other farm products, and these articles are more depressed than most other commodities."

According to reports received by telegraph in Calgary, a steady light rain was general throughout the greater part of Central and Southern Alberta on April 27th and the morning of April 28th. The rainfall, it was stated, extended from Red Deer and Hanna on the north to Medicine and Lethbridge on the south and the Saskatchewan boundary on the east. Detailed reports have not yet been received. Wheat is showing above the ground at Lethbridge.

U.F.A. Legal Department

Question: I bid for the purchase of a parcel of land offered for sale by the Soldiers' Settlement Board, making a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase price as required. The contract received was signed, and afterwards returned with certain changes which I was asked to initial. One of the changes was the striking out of the clause which would give me a right to whatever the Board might realize above their equity in the place in case of foreclosure. I decided I could not go ahead on these terms, and asked for my money to be returned to me. The Board replied that the changes had been made at the time I signed the contract, and that if I did not see fit to continue my deposit was forfeited. Can the Soldiers' Settlement Board keep this money, and would an ordinary individual have the same right?

Answer: It is a usual and almost inevitable term on the sale of land that a deposit paid shall be forfeited if the contract is not carried out by the purchaser. As to the terms of the contract, in almost every case the terms differ and the parties are bound by the terms of the contract which they have signed.

POULTRY AND EGGS

FOR SALE—B.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Day old chicks to June 1st \$20 each, after \$20 each. Hatching eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15; \$24.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

REGISTERED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, including winners Manitoba egg contest 1931, all headed by rooster from College Queen, 200 eggs. Baby chicks: April, 112 for 25; May, 112 for 25; June, 12 for 25. Eggs: April, 48 for 15; May, 12 for 15; June 12 for 15. Pure bronze variety, beautiful stock. April pullets, \$1.50 each; eggs \$10. each; May pullets \$1 each; eggs \$10. each; June pullets \$10 each; eggs \$10. each. All clear eggs replaced if returned after 24th day setting. Roosters 1 for 14; Cuckles 2 for 15. (Date) 15. Satisfaction assured. Reductions for large orders. Mrs. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. Phone 106.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL contests winning strain. Deal in the West. \$1.00 setting. John Watson, Crossdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton.

BETTER BABY CHICKS, SAFE HATCHING EGGS. Our well known Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks, giving customers 17-18 eggs each, in nine months laying. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Strathmore, B. C.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SELECTED WINNER layers, and Manitoba Agricultural College rockers of over 184 egg stock. 15 eggs \$1.50; 104 for \$2.40. Kestry Bros., Thorne, Alberta.

BABY CHICKS FROM QUEEN HATCHERY—Now hatching orders for baby chicks: Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Anconas and White Leghorns. Heavy egg strain. Safe arrival any point Alberta. Write for large catalog: Queen Hatchery, 36 Cordova W., Vancouver, B. C.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs from later, healthy hens and 40 lb. tom. April, 48 each; May 1st to 15th, \$60; after May 15th, \$20. Orders looked at received. Mrs. W. Hawkins, Strathmore, Alta.

BRED TO LAY BUFF ORPINGTONS. HAVE been under Government supervision for 5 years. Eggs from selected pen of real producers. \$1.10 for 15. Mrs. P. C. Loree, Vauxton, Alta.

HEAVY LAYING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks—Better stock—Better value—White Rocks, "Lady Eggs," 1932 eggs; strain. Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada," 1930 eggs; strain. Eggs, 15 for \$2.50; 24 for \$2.50. Both light and dark settings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Hignabotham, 1411 Third St. N.W., Calgary.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching. 15, \$2.25; 104, \$2.80. John Tough Bldg., Alta.

EGGS FOR SETTING FROM R.O. BROWN Leghorns, \$1.50 for 15. A. McCready, Erickson, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, ROSE Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Light Braunas, Part-Sable Wyandottes Eggs \$1.50 setting, prepaid. Broiler Turkeys, African Geese, Eggs 10c each prepaid.—Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SALE—PUL-lets raised from eggs purchased from Prof. Beamer's egg-laying strain, of Oriskany mated with cockers raised from eggs purchased from the Government Farm, Lethbridge. Price \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.—M. R. Weatherhead, Woodhouse, Alta.

SPECKLED SUSSEX, GOOD WINTER LAY-ing, excellent table birds. Pens include Calgary prize winners. Hatching Eggs, \$1.50 to \$4.00 per setting. Also some good cockerels.—Watts, 2611 1st Street West, Calgary.

GRAND QUALITY EGGS FROM LIGHT Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons at only \$2.00 per setting, \$3.00 per 100, for balance of season. Two best settings Rocks at \$4.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 10. Also Buff, Berkshire and Yorkshire Wandering Figs for sale. Write for description and prices.—Robt. Wilson, Vauxton, Alta.

Classified Advertising Section

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of date of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U. F. A.", Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alta.

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GET AN IRRIGATED FARM IN THE FAMOUS Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District in Sunny Southern Alberta. Rich soil, ample moisture, favorable crop growing climate, convenient parcels and transportation—these are conditions that make profitable farming possible year after year. Water will be available in time for irrigating crops even this spring. Eighty and 160 acre farms, wholly or partly improved, with areas ready for crop, can be obtained at low prices and on easy terms. Schools and towns close by. Write at once for particulars, or better still, come to Lethbridge without delay and investigate the wonderful opportunity to secure a productive farm on favorable terms. Province of Alberta, Irrigation Council, 117 Provincial Bldg., Lethbridge, Alberta.



Send Your Broken Glasses Here

Send the pieces. Let us examine your eyes for new glasses. If interested in Goggles, Field Glasses, Microscopes or Artificial Eyes, write us. Dept. 10, ALBERTA OPTICAL CO. LTD., 126 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

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WE WANT YOUR EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY

Small or Large Quantities.
Top Market Price Will be Paid on Arrival.

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Public Market, Calgary.

Reference: Dominion Bank of Canada
Also Bonded

It will help to say you saw it in "The U.F.A."

SWINE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH Pigs, March, April, May barrows, from matured stock. Nothing but the choice sold. \$17.50 each, any amount. John N. Hansen, Balcarres, Alta.

YORKSHIRES OCT. BOARS, GILTS BRED or open, April weanlings. Also Red Polls Bull Calves. St. J. Harvey & Son, Miller, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

WE TAMWORTH PIGS (WEANED) FOR breeding or feeding, for sale. W. M. Lyle-Gleichen, Alta.

DOGS

M. E. GRAHAM, RIVERTON, OFFERS Pure Scotch Collie Pups, either sex, \$4.00 for quick sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

GOODYEAR RAIN COATS FOR MEN, WO-men, children at wholesale. Send for cloth samples, style cuts, prices. Columbia Sales Agency, 137 Haines, Vancouver, B.C.

HEALTH

Dr. C. E. Messenger CHIROPRACTOR

Chronic Cases a Specialty
X-Ray Laboratory in Office
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and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free literature to Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM, 2011 Broadway Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Woods, Sherry, Macallister & Craig
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
S. B. Woods, K.C.; J. C. Sherry; J. T. J. Collinson; S. W. Field, K.C.; J. Macallister; W. D. Craig; and J. D. G. Macfarlane.
Ninth Floor, McLeod Bldg., Edmonton

LEGAL AND PATENTS

FORD, MILLER & HARVEY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries, 101 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring accuracy and prompt service.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

McCANNEL BROS. & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Audit Systems Investigations
Calgary 217 Dominion Bank Bldg.
Phone M2771
Edmonton 215 McLeod Bldg.
Phone 6175

BREED, FEED, TEST

and Build Up the Average Production of Your Herd

IT has been abundantly demonstrated that breeding a high milk yield into the dairy herd through the services of a pure bred sire of distinguished milk producing ancestry is the first step towards more profitable production of milk and the strengthening of our position on the Cheese and Butter markets of Great Britain.

The Second Step

But good breeding alone will not increase the milk yield nor lower the cost of production.

The well bred calf represents possibilities which will be realized only if proper practices in feeding and management be followed.

The calf, the heifer, and then the cow, must be properly developed if the maximum results are to be obtained.

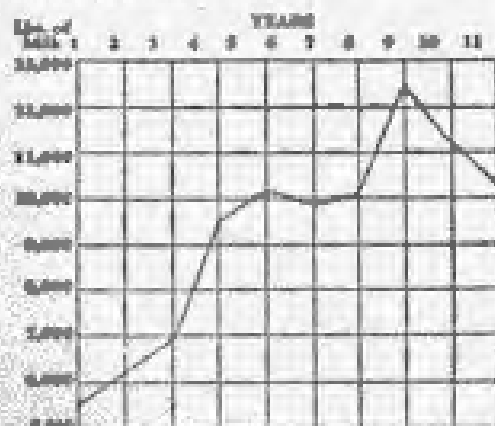
Cleanliness is one of the most important features in successful calf rearing. Don't feed the calf from a dirty pail. Don't allow the manger and feed house to get dirty. Keep the stall clean, dry, and free from draughts. Don't overfeed. Feed regularly at the same time each day.

Keep the yearling heifer growing. Provide plenty of succulent food.

A heifer's first lactation period has a great influence on the amount of milk she will give as a mature cow. During her first year as a producer she should be generously fed, she should be milked dry at each milking, and she should be milked for as long a period as possible in order to insure deep milking ability as a mature cow.

Many Canadian Cows Being Neglected

Unfortunately, many dairy cows in Canada are underfed and are indifferently looked after. During the winter months many of our cows are fed maintenance rations only. Such cows cannot be expected to drop vigorous calves nor to do themselves justice at the pail.



Note the increased milk production in ten years, from 4,000 lbs. of milk to 10,000 lbs. of milk. This farmer doubled his herd average.

The owners of such sires are operating on a losing basis.

Importance of Records

A pure bred sire may be placed at the head of the herd, the cows may be efficiently fed and cared for, but unless the production of each cow is weighed and recorded daily and the milk is tested frequently, poor producing females may go undetected, thus keeping down the herd average.

Note the chart shown below. It illustrates the upward trend in the average milk production of one herd where testing has been followed regularly for ten years and where the owner has made every effort to get rid of unprofitable cows, to select good ones and to feed such rations as have been found to be most suitable for milk production.

Cow testing is the only sure way of finding out whether money is being made or lost in dairying. It provides an accurate chart of the production of each cow. Culling out then becomes a simple process.

Increase the Average Production

The problem with which the Canadian dairyman is faced today is that of increasing his average production.

Our Canadian average is far too low. It should be doubled. The need for science and system in Canadian dairying is more evident than ever before.

The future holds limitless possibilities, but progress lies only where high average production is obtained.

The pure bred herd which has been built up on the basis of high average production rather than the striving after a few outstanding records for advertising purposes, is the best place to purchase breeding stock. The function of the Canadian Record of Performance is to supply prospective purchasers with information regarding the productive capacity behind animals offered for sale. Breeders and farmers who, from time to time, have to purchase a sire or a pure bred heifer for their herds, are recognizing this fact in an increasing degree each year, and the time is in sight when the production of all worth-while pure bred dairy cows will be officially recorded.

The owner of a grade herd, after securing a good bull well backed as to production, should make a practice of daily milk weighings and of eliminating from his herd at regular intervals the non-profitable producers. Write the Department for information and assistance in forming a Cow Testing Association. A great deal of valuable data on all phases of the dairy industry is at your free disposal. Write to—

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA

CANADA

Hon. W. R. Meatherwell
Minister of Agriculture

Dr. J. H. Grisdale
Deputy Minister